

ABSTRACT

Background: Superficial dermatomycoses are infections of skin, nails, and hair that can be divided into dermatophyte, pityriasis versicolor (PV), and candidiasis based on the causative pathogens. Rapid diagnosis is important so that treatment can be initiated without delay, and the mycology diagnosis can be performed by direct microscopy (KOH) and culture. Although fast, the routine test of Parker ink-KOH stain lack color contrast and requires considerable skill for interpretation. Various contrast dyes available include a new contrast stain Chicago Sky Blue (CSB).

Purpose: To evaluate the result of Parker ink-KOH stain, CSB stain, and culture for the diagnosis of superficial dermatomycoses .

Method: This is an observational descriptive study. Skin scrapings from patients with clinical diagnosis of superficial dermatomycoses in dermatovenereology outpatient clinic Dr. Soetomo General Hospital were examined using Parker ink-KOH stain, CSB stain, then interpreted by a resident and analysts. The samples were also cultured.

Results: A total of 45 samples, 71,1% from dermatophyte patients, 22,2% PV patients, and 6,7% candidiasis patients. The fungal filaments were detected in Parker ink-KOH stain by resident 91,11% of the samples and by analysts 95,56%. CSB stain were detected 100% in all the samples by both observer. The culture was positive in 71,1% samples.

Conclusions: CSB stain provides a good color contrast and shown promise as rapid, simple, and easy to interpret diagnosis method for superficial dermatomycoses, thus is suitable for use in the dermatologist office or laboratory.

Keywords: Parker ink-KOH stain, CSB stain, culture, superficial dermatomycoses